The BOSTON Post-Boy & Advertiser.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1765. No. 414 {Weeks ſince this Paper was firſt Publiſhed.}

Publiſhed by GREEN & RUSSELL, Printers to the Honourable Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES.

BOSTON, July 18.

YESTERDAY being the anniverſary COMMENCEMENT at Cambridge, the following young Gentlemen were admitted to their reſpective Degrees, viz.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Nathanael Sparhawk	
Robert Hooper	Nathanael Ward
Andrew Oliver	Timothy Langdon
John Winthrop	Francis Winter
Samuel Sherburne	Iſaiah Joſelyn
Edward Winſlow	Philemon Stacy
Vryling Stoddard	Moſes Hubbard
Belcher Noyes	Samuel Cutler
William Fowle	Joſeph Lee
John Thomas	Caleb Prentice
Henry Gardner	Jacob Rice
Samuel Hunt	Jonathan Searle
Samuel Rogers	Dudley Colman
Edward Parſons	Joſiah Crocker
John Sprague	John Page
John Tompſon	Elijah Brown
Stephen Hall	John Eddy
Lemuel Williams	Andrew Fuller
Joſeph Willard	Joſeph Bailey
John White	Charles Curtis
Ezra Green	Amos Sawyer
Thomas Haven	Joſeph Willard
Moſes Parſons	Joſeph Penniman
Joſeph Taylor	Joſeph Currier
Joſeph Orne	Nathanael Battle
Seth Williams	Benjamin Shattuck
John Stedman, Ebenezer Stedman	Silas Biglow

MASTERS OF ARTS.

John Hotchkiſs Mr at New-Haven, Matthew Merriam Mr ditto, Andrew Storrs Mr ditto, Robert Rogerſon	Honorary Degrees
John Cuſhing, William Goddard, Jonathan Frye	Graduated in 1761.

Eliſha Hutchinſon	Joſhua Atherton
Thomas Danforth	Iſrael Atherton
William Hutchinſon	Ephraim Keith
Daniel Oliver	Elbridge Gerry
Iſaac Winſlow	Jeremiah Belknap
Francis Dana	John Peck
John New	Joſeph Domett
George Gardner	Penuel Bowen
Jeremiah Dummer Rogers	Timothy Alden
Jonathan Parker	Phinehas Adams
Benjamin Balch	Thomas Hill
John Barnard	George Partridge
Nathan Stone	Joſeph Stacy Haſtings
Andrew Eliot	Aſa Porter
Bezaleel Shaw	John Wadſworth
William Shaw	Joſiah Winſhip
John Swift	Iſaac Haſey
Samuel Webſter	Thomas Allen
Peter Whitney	

The Solemnity was opened as uſual, by the Reverend the Preſident, with Prayer: After which an handſome ſalutatory Oration, delivered in an eaſy agreeable Manner, introduced the ſyllogiſtic Diſputations in Latin; theſe being ended, an animated Engliſh Oration, pronounced with great Elegance and Propriety, concluded the Exerciſes of the Morning.

In the after Part of the Day, the Maſter Claſs began their Latin Diſputations on ſeveral curious and controverted Subjects: To theſe ſucceeded a familiar, Engliſh Dialogue, ſpiritedly performed between two of the commencing Maſters. The ſeveral Degrees being then conferred, the Reverend Preſident made a ſecond Prayer adapted to the Occaſion. After this, the Audience were entertained with a pathetic and truly claſſical valedictory Oration; and the whole was concluded by a ſacred Anthem, ſung with acceptable Harmony, by a Number of reſident Scholars.

The Prevalence of the Small-Pox preventing the Celebration of this Anniverſary the laſt Year, and the inviting Serenity of the Day drew together the moſt brilliant and crouded Aſſembly known on the like Occaſion ſince the Foundation of the College; which was the more happy, as the Elegance and Decorum with which every Thing was conducted, afforded univerſal Satisfaction.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

THE Poſſeſſors of Government Securities of the New Form, that became due in June *laſt, are hereby Notified to bring them to the Treaſury to be redeemed. The Intereſt on ſaid Notes, by Order of the Governor, with Advice of Council, will determine and ceaſe on the Twentieth Day of* Auguſt *next; after which Time no Intereſt will be allowed.*

H. GRAY,
July 4th. 1765. Province-Treaſurer.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands on the Eſtate of *Mary Baily*, late of *Boſton*, Widow deceas'd, are deſired to bring in thei Accounts to *Martha Bailey*, ſole Executrix, in order to a ſpeedy Settlement: And all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to ſaid Executrix.

Imported in the lateſt Ships by

Joſhua Blanchard,

On DOCK-SQUARE.

And which he is determined to ſell at the very loweſt Prices by Wholeſale or Retail for Caſh.

A genteel Aſſortment of Superfine Broad Cloths, with Shalloons and Trimmings to match, a great variety of faſhionable Silks, Men's black & buff ſilk Breeches & Waiſtcoat Patterns, Men's black & marble ſilk Hoſe, fine Thread & Cotton Men's and Womens Hoſe, worſted Breeches & Waiſtcoat Patterns, fine Chints & Callicoes, printed Linnen, and Cotton & Linnen, ſilk Shoes, neweſt faſhion Hatts & Bonnets, Brown's & Hoze's Shoes, with a large and good Aſſortment of all other goods ſuitable for the Seaſon.——ALSO, a new Aſſortment of Papers for ROOMS.

On Thurſday *the firſt of* Auguſt *next, at* 11 *o'Clock, A. M. will be ſold by Inch of Candle at the Royal Exchange Tavern, in King-Street, (if not ſold at private Sale before)*

Two well-finiſhed Brick Houſes

in good Repair, behind the Old Brick Meeting Houſe in Cornhill; one now occupied by *Samuel Wentworth*, Eſq; the other by Mr. *Henry Dearing*.——For Particulars enquire of *William Molineaux*, at his Dwelling-Houſe in *Boſton*. July 8, 1765.

JUST Imported, and to be Sold by

Joſhua Green,

At the Corner of Queen-Street, near the Town-Houſe, in BOSTON.

BEST Bohea and Hyſon TEA, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf, brown and powder Sugar, Raiſins, Currants, Prunes, Figs, Citron, Almonds, French and Pearl Barley, Sago, Rice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Alſpice, Pepper, Ginger, Salt petre, Anniſeed, Coriander and Carway Seed, Canary, Rape and Hemp ſeed, Florence Oyl, Anchovies, Capers, Walnuts, Cayanne ſplit Peaſe, Gloceſter Cheeſe, Hungary, Salvolatile and Lavender Water, Turlington's Drops, Rape, and Kippen's Snuff and Tobacco, Caſtile Soap, Sulphur, Allum, Brimſtone, Copperas, Redwood, Red-ſanders, Madder, Gum Arabic, Argol, Rotten Stone, Nutgalls, Verdigreaſe, white and red Lead, Spaniſh Brown and Whiting, French Indigo, London and Poland Starch, long and ſhort Pipes, Inkpowder, Pins, Henry 8ths Cards, Money-ſcales, Sieve Bottoms, Velvet Corks, Iſinglaſs, japanned Waiters, plain and wrought Tea-Kettles with Lamps, Mehogony Tea-Cheſts, Metzotinto Tile, Looking-Glaſſes: With a large Aſſortment of faſhionable China and Glaſs Ware, &c—&c—&c.

Imported and to be ſold by

Edward Walker,

At the Shop lately improved by Mr. *Chriſtopher Clarke*, next Door to Meſſieurs *Fleets* Printing-Office, in Cornhill, *Boſton*:

ALLUM, Brimſtone, Sulphur, copperas, redwood, logwood, *Spaniſh* white, *Spaniſh* brown, red lead, verdigreaſe, gum arabic, argol, ground madder, ground redwood, red ſaunder, nut-galls, indigo, *Poland* and common ſtarch, ſaltpetre, ſago, rice, *French* barley, pearl barley, *Raiſins, Currants, Figgs, Prunes, Almonds*, anniſeed, carraway ſeed, coriander ſeed, *Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Alſpice, Pepper, Ginger*, oatmeal, *ſplit Peas*, ſingle and double-refined loaf Sugar, brown and powder ſugar, Durham and Young's muſtard, Kippen's and Tilloch's ſnuff, *Florence* oyl, *Capers, Anchovies*, Caſtile ſoap, *Beſt Bohea* and *Hyſon Tea, Coffee* and *Chocolate*, ſal volatile, Hungary and lavender water: With a large *Aſſortment* of *China, Glaſs*, and *Delph Ware*; Looking-glaſſes, long and ſhort London pipes, Briſtol pipes, *japanned Tea-Boards, Waiters, Tea-Cheſts, Bread-Baskets* and *Snuff-Boxes*: Mehogany Tea-cheſts, Henry VIIIths Cards, &c.—&c.—&c.—&c.—&c.——cheap for Caſh.

THE Public are once more requeſted to ſave their linnen, and cotton-and-linnen RAGS, all that is white and finer than Oznabrigs, two Coppers a-pound will be given; and for coarſe Whites & Chequs one Copper a-pound.—They are taken in at Mr. Caleb Davis's, *Merchant, at the Fortification, and at Mr.* John Boies's *near the South-Battery*, Boſton; *or at the Paper-Mill in* Milton. *Any Cwt. of fine Rags to the Mill at one Time, ſhall have over the Payment* TEN SHILLINGS *old ten.—Half-a-dollar the Cwt. is given for Rope and Junk.*

☞ *Choice Preſs-Paper to be ſold at Mr.* Davis's *abovementioned, and at the Mill, at two Guineas per Groce.*

☞ALL Perſons that are indebted for this PAPER, whoſe Accounts have been above 12 Months ſtanding, are deſired to make immediate Payment.

NEW-YORK, July 11.

Extract of a Letter, &c.

"— WE hear from Virginia, that the Stamp Act has filled the whole Colony with the utmoſt Conſternation and Aſtoniſhment. The General Aſſembly which met in April, was the thinneſt ever known——owing perhaps to the general Perplexity of People's Minds, and the Difficulty of determining how to act in ſo ſtrange a Caſe.—Reduced to the Dilemma, of either counter-acting the Proceedings of their *King*, (whom they love and honor with the moſt affectionate Loyalty) and the *Britiſh Parliament* (whom they eſteem and reverence as the moſt reſpectable Aſſembly in the Univerſe, and whoſe Rights they deſire to preſerve, as much as their own) or to give up their Relation to both, by meanly parting with thoſe Rights and Liberties which alone entitled them to the Name of Engliſhmen, & which is dearer than Life to every true and faithful Subject of his Majeſty. What could they do in ſuch a Situation! When the Aſſembly met, they ſeem'd quite at a Loſs how to act in the Matter, but poſtponed taking into Conſideration till they had diſpatch'd the neceſſary Buſineſs that was immediately before them, when many of the Members, I ſuppoſe knowing what was to come on, and irreſolute how to act—retired—ſo that there was but a very thin Houſe, when their Rights and Liberties (affected by the Stamp Act) were taken into Conſideration, and ſeveral ſpirited Reſolutions thereupon, agreed to by the Houſe.——I am inform'd, that the Governor hearing of theſe Reſolves, came into the Houſe and required a Sight of their Journal, which having ſeen, he immediately diſſolved the Aſſembly. It is ſaid that at the next Election every Man that voted for theſe Reſolves will be re-elected, and not a Man on the other Side; and that an Aſſurance of a ſtrenuous Oppoſition to the Stamp Act, by all lawful Means, will be a Condition required of every Member to be choſen.

I am inform'd that Aſſociations are forming to which ſeveral Thouſands have ſubſcribed, in that Government, in New-Hampſhire, and Maſſachuſetts, in Concert with the other American Governments, to draw up Remonſtrances to his Majeſty, &c. and to oppoſe this tremendous Act by all lawful Means.

To the PRINTER.

AS the Iſraelites were in the Eyes of the Egyptians, yea ſtill worſe we ſeem to be in the Eyes of our Mother-Country. In order to ſupport this Opinion, I would obſerve, that when the Egyptians increaſed the Burden of the Iſraelites, they only inſiſted on their delivering the ſame Tale of Bricks, when they were not ſupplied with Straw, & were obliged to gather it themſelves, where they could beſt find it, that uſed to be exacted when it was found them; but our Mother-Country not only with-holds from us the Benefit of ſeveral valuable Branches of Trade, as the Egyptians with-held Straw from the Iſraelites, but even demanded of us a much greater Tale of Silver or Gold than we could have raiſed if thoſe Branches of Trade had not been with-held from us: And how is this Silver and Gold to be come at; from the Mines of Peru? No. for the Channel from thence is intirely ſtopped—How then? Why as well as we can. It ſeems the Iſraelites made Srubble anſwer inſtead of Straw: But what Invention will anſwer the Demands of our *kind* Mother-Country inſtead of Sterling Money? The Egyptians looked on the Iſraelites as Foreigners, as they really were; but are not the Inhabitants of the Colonies in general the genuine Offſpring of Britiſh Parents, and entitled to the ſame Liberty and Property as they! The Iſraelites, by God's extraordinary Appointment, increaſed very faſt, which made the Egyptians their Enemies, who therefore thought it good Policy to oppreſs them. But do we increaſe faſter than the common Courſe of Nature,——or is there any Reaſon for a worſe than Egyptian Jealouſy?——But as the future Increaſe will be in Proportion to the Extent of Territory, and the Means of Subſiſtence; the American Engliſh muſt in ſome few Ages be much more numerous than their Brethren in Great-Britain and Ireland—— And is there not Reaſon to dread what may then happen?

Is it ſuppoſeable that they will bear what they think a moſt grievous Oppreſſion, (by whatever Name it may be called by thoſe that impoſe it) when they have ſufficient Power to throw it off? And what will thoſe have to anſwer for, who lay the Foundation for future Scenes of Blood and Deſolation!

The Egyptians paid dear for their Oppreſſion, and the Iſraelites were removed from their Government,—neither of which I deſire to be the Caſe, with Reſpect to our Mother-Country and us, but only that we ſhould be dealt with as Children of the ſame Parent, enjoying the ſame Freedom and Property as our Brethren in England, in Trade and Commerce, and being taxed only by our Legal conſtitutional Repreſentatives,——But this Subject has already been treated by ſeveral maſterly Hands, to the general Approbation of all Lovers of their Country.

Perhaps ſome Taſk-Maſters have reported of us, that we are become idle thro' Wealth, becauſe ſome Individuals of our Countrymen, by the Smiles of Providence or ſome other Means, are enabled to roll in their four-wheel'd Carriages, and can ſupport the Expence of good Houſes, rich Furniture, and Luxurious Living. But, is it equitable that 99 or rather 999 ſhould ſuffer for the Extravagance or Grandeur of one? Eſpecially when it is conſider'd, that Men frequently owe their Wealth to the Impoveriſhment of their Neighbours; ſo that it would be moſt unjuſt to ſuppoſe a People generally to be rich becauſe ſome wealthy Men live among them.

Perfect Equity indeed is not to be expected in this World, but ſurely both Individuals, and legiſlative Bodies can come much nearer to the Standard of Right and Wrong than they generally do. For, *do unto all Men as you would* (being in their Circumſtances) *reaſonably deſire, they ſhould do unto you*, is a Precept that has the moſt full and rational Approbation of the Conſciences of ALL MEN, whether conſider'd as individuals or collective Bodies.

A. B. C. &c.

LONDON, May 6.

To the Printer of the Public Advertiſer.

NOTHING can excite nobler Sentiments of his Majeſty's Concern for the future Happineſs of his People than his laſt moſt gracious Speech. Happy were it for this Nation, if all thoſe who ſurround the Throne were animated by the ſame *diſintereſted* Principles of Duty and Love to their Country. Honourable Employments and lucrative Poſts would then be ſought for no other Purpoſe but to diffuſe Happineſs; the Good of the Community would be the great End of every Man's Purſuit; and all Grievances, loudly complained of, and generally felt, would occupy the Thoughts and employ the Leaſure of thoſe Miniſters whoſe Province it is to redreſs them; and not to revive the old *Star Chamber* Modes of Proſecution againſt ſuch Individuals as ſhall dare to lay open the juſt Grievances of a greatly *injured* and *inſulted* People.

Were his Majeſty told, that his People actually *groaned* under the Oppreſſion of inſupportable Taxes; and that the Weight of collecting them was nearly equal to the Burthen for which they were impoſed; were he acquainted with the Means of eaſing his Subjects, without Diminution of his Revenue, or public Stock; would he heſitate a Moment to afford them Relief? Surely not. To whom then muſt we impute it, that after above two Years Peace we *ſtill* ſtruggle under the *ſame exorbitant Taxes*, which were found neceſſary to carry on a glorious and extenſive War in all the Quarters of the World? And what is ſtill an *Aggravation* of our Miſery is, that while *private Intereſt* is predominant, there will be neither the *Ability* nor the *Inclination* to take off any of thoſe Taxes; on the contrary, *new ones* daily impoſed. How comes it about, that notwithſtanding Trade is manifeſtly upon the *decline*, new Obſtacles are thrown in its Way? Who are the Oppreſſors that are driving our Colonies abroad from the Boſom of their Mother Country? Who, at home, have ſent out a Gang of ignorant Meſſengers to *ſeize* upon whom they pleaſed? Who committed a Man a *cloſe* Priſoner in a military Gaol; and for ſeveral Days would not allow him to be ſeen or ſpoke to? Who inſolently evaded the great Act of *Habeas Corpus*? Who ordered private Houſes to be broke open in the Dead of the Night, a to be ranſacked and plundered? Who ordered Papers to be ſeized, in order to fiſh for Evidence, and convict Engliſhmen out of their own Cloſets? Who has revived, or attempted to revive the Jacobite Doctrine of Juries being *only* Judges of FACT? Who has revived, or attempted to revive, the old *Star Chamber* Proceſs of puniſhing, without either Trial or Jury?——If they may be exerciſed againſt *one* Man, may they not againſt *every* Man? Wherein then will conſiſt our boaſted Freedom, which our Anceſtors purchaſed with their Blood, if our Houſes are liable to be ſearched, our Papers to be ſeized, and to crown the whole, a Precedent ſhould be eſtabliſhed of puniſhing us *without being tried by our Peers?*

Theſe are Queſtions which do not require Anſwers. If theſe are real Grievances, and remain to be redreſſed; if they are neglected, will there not be an utter End to our Liberties? And will any but ourſelves be to blame? for thoſe 'who 'were diſpoſed to go furtheſt in ſupport of the 'Conſtitution are on the Point of crying out—— '*If the People will be enſlaved, let them be enſlaved,*'

M.

NEW-YORK, July 11.

By late Accounts from Pittſburgh, we hear of Col. Croghan's arrival at the Scioto; he informs us, that Lieut. Fraſer, with his Party, had left that Place ſome Time before he got there; and as there appeared a very good Diſpoſition in the Indians, it was not doubted he would get ſafe to Fort Chartres, the Place of his Deſtination. Theſe Accounts contradict the Reports which were received ſome Time ſince, of his being deſtroyed by the Savages, which were hatched by Traders to ſerve their own Purpoſes.

Some Months ago, an Account was publiſhed in the News Papers, of a Company of Men in Providence, unlawfully aſſociated, and diſguiſed, who undertook to puniſh all Matrimonial Treſpaſſes that came to their Knowledge, and had aſſaulted a Man whom they ſuſpected to have too great a Familiarity with another Woman, with an intent to make him ride *Skimmington*, that is upon a Pole carried on Men's Shoulders; but were prevented from executing their Deſign, by the reſolute Defence of the ſuſpected Man, who killed one of them and dangerouſly wounded one or two more, which diſſolved the Aſſociation.

A like Affair we hear has lately happened at Newark, only that it has not yet been attended with any fatal Conſequences, which however ſhould be a Warning to all Perſons concern'd in ſuch unlawful Enterprizes——Such another Company of Diſciplinarians, diſguiſed, with blacked Faces, a few Days ago ſeized a Man of that Place, who was known to be jealous of his Wife; and upon a Suppoſition that his Jealouſy was injurious to his Wife, they gave him a ſevere whipping: But afterwards, finding ſufficient Proof of the Guilt both of the Woman and her Gallant, they gave each of them a ſtill more ſevere whipping, and left them both tied all Night.

Yeſterday the Coroners inqueſt ſat on the Body of a Man who was drowned laſt Week by falling from a Veſſel in the Harbour.

The ſame day arrived a Brig, Capt. Waddel from Plymouth, in 8 Weeks Paſſage, but brings no News.——He ſaw a Topſail Veſſel off the Hook.

TO be ſold, one Hundred and ſeventy-three Acres of Land, lying in the Town of *Bedford*, in the Province of *New-Hampſhire*, well Wooded and pleaſantly ſituated. Inquire of *Green* and *Ruſſell*.

NOW IN THE PRESS,

And will ſhortly be Publiſhed,

The ARGUMENT from *Apoſtolic Tradition*, in favour of INFANT BAPTISM, with others advanced in a late Pamphlet, called *The Baptiſm of Infants*, a reaſonable Service, &c. conſidered,

By JOHN GILL, D. D.

N. B. It is taken for granted that every impartial Enquirer after Truth, will ſpare no Pains to find it: conſequently that he will read with an unprejudiced Mind, what may be ſaid on both ſides of any Queſtion in debate, comparing all he reads with that more ſure Word of Prophecy, *The infallible Oracles of God.*

He that is firſt in his own cauſe ſeemeth juſt; but his Neighbour cometh and ſearcheth him.

Prov. xviii. 17.

See the Act page 53. See the Reſolves page 116

New-York, July 15.

Thursday last arrived here, the Ship Roebuck, Capt. Smith, in 7 Weeks from London, by whom we have received the following Advices, viz.

Constantinople, April 1.

YESTERDAY, very early in the morning, a very alarming Fire broke out in the Tophana, which burnt with great fury for twelve hours, and in its progress to Pera, endangered several Ministers palaces; but happily all escaped; upwards of 600 houses are consumed, and many lives lost in the flames. To compleat the calamity, the plague is very busy, and carries off numbers; at the French palace three domesticks have very lately died: The Foreign Ministers palaces in general are ordered to be kept strictly shut.

By a letter from the Agent of the East-India Company, at Bassora, to the British Consul at Aleppo, of the 11th of Feb. last, we are advised of the entire reduction of Madura, where Ysuf Cawn having some difference with an officer, who commanded a considerable body of Europeans in his service, they entered into a scheme together of delivering up the place to the English, without the knowledge of the Cawn, whom they seized upon in the night time, and sent to the British camp bound and tied down in a close palanqueen. A considerable booty in gold was found in the fortress, with a large quantity of rice, and ammunition in general. We are further advised by the same channel, that another battle has been fought, and the victory obtained by the British forces, in Bengal; and that this success has given so decisive a blow to the enemy in that quarter, that they are entirely dispersed, and that the Visir, who commanded this army, is fled to a very distant country, in order, as it is said, to seek an asylum in the mountains.

LONDON,

May 11. They write from Brandenburgh, of the 19th past, that six larges barges, with costly materials for building the magnificent new palace at Potzdam for the King of Prussia, coming up the Elbe, were sunk in a violent storm, and every person on board perished.

Some letters from Holland mention, that the States General have lately come to a resolution of augmenting their marine with 10 line of battle ships, which are ordered to be put upon the stocks.

Letters from Hamburgh, by the way of Holland, advise, that the Dutch are raising seamen in that city, with the greatest diligence.

The military establishment of the Isle of Man is now settled, which we hear will consist of a regiment of foot on the Irish establishment.

The number of Jesuits exiled from France, &c. who have taken shelter in the Mint, near St George's fields, Southwark, is so great, that it is difficult for the old inhabitants to keep themselves properly sheltered.

We hear a grant of a considerable tract of land in the island of Cape-Breton, is now making out for a Commoner of Scotland, who has undertaken to work, at his own expence, some valuable coal mines thereon.

Letters from Paris say, That the Bastile is full of state-Prisoners.

We hear that most of the cruizing vessels and cutters, stationed to prevent what has imprudently been called Smuggling in North America, except such as are to watch the French in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, &c. will speedily be ordered home.

We hear a considerable alteration is intended to be made in the Regency bill, by including therein the second Lady in the kingdom.

Letters from Brest say, that upwards of three thousand workmen are now employed in undermining Mount Charles, great part of which has been already blown up, and the whole is intended to be reduced immediately to a level, on account that it overlooked that city and haven, and might have been extreamly prejudicial, in case of any future attempts of any enemy on the land side.

May 14. We are informed, that dispatches are now received from the Court of Madrid containing an absolute negative on the part of Spain, to any the least satisfactory terms of accommodations, relating to the payment of the Manilla ransom money.

They advise from Dublin, that the greatest quantity of tallow is now, and has been for some time past shipping for the American islands and colonies, particularly Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia, &c. that has been known for some years past.

An Act of Bankruptcy, for the use of the American colonies, is upon the carpet.

Large orders are received by Monday night's Dutch mail to purchase property in the British funds. on account of the subjects of the States General, and we hear more are soon expected, to the amount of near two millions of gilders.

LONDON,

May 16. We are credibly informed that on Tuesday next the present Sessions of Parliament will be prorogued.

There is a report that his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester will set out next week for Portsmouth.

It is reported, that the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt will be included among the number of illustrious personages appointed in the Regency.

We hear a nobleman of the first distinction has this week been appointed, and will in a few days set out to execute a commission of importance in his Majesty's dominions in Germany.

A pardon, is said to be soliciting for three distinguished Northern exiles now abroad, who were concerned in the rebellion in 1745.

Orders are given for three Companies of the Royal Regiment of Artillery to be in readiness to embark for the West-Indies and North-America, to compleat a Battalion now on that Station.

Yesterday a great number of Journeyman Weavers, with a black flag carried before them, accompanied by their Wives and Children, went up to St. James's, to represent to his Majesty their distressed condition for want of work, occasioned by the importation of French Silks and other foreign goods. Their Majesties being gone for Richmond before they reached St. James's, most of them went to Richmond; where one of the Lords in waiting brought them word from his Majesty, that he would do all in his power for their relief.

The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen at Guildhall having notice of the above large body of Weavers going up to St. James's, dispatched orders to the Beadles of the several Wards of this City, to give notice to the Constables in every parish to repair to their respective watch-houses with assistance, and there to remain till further orders, to prevent any riots.

Yesterday his Majesty, accompanied by Lord Cadogan and Lord March, went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

The Bill to provide for the Administration of the Government, in case the Crown should descend to any of the Children of his Majesty, being under the age of eighteen years, and for the care and guardianship of their persons.

The lottery, &c. bill.
The Isle of Man bill.
The bill to alter the rates of postage.
The bill to lay duties on coals exported.
The African export bill.
And also to several other publick and private bills.

A prodigious number of Spittlefield Weavers followed his Majesty from St. James's to the House of Peers, with black flags carried before them.

Yesterday a Noble Peer, on his return home from the House of Peers, was insulted by a number of the Spitalfield Weavers.

May 17. Wednesday afternoon a mob attacked the coach of a noble Peer in Old France Yard, broke the glasses to pieces, and wounded him in the face with a stone.

Wednesday last a mob of upwards a thousand men and women assembled in Bloomsbury square, armed with stones, &c. in order to destroy the windows of a certain house in that place, which they were happily prevented from doing, by the good conduct of Saunders Welch, Esq; Mr. Clay, High Constable of Holbourn division, with the Peace-Officers, who attended for that purpose.

The payment of Canada bills, drawn from that and the other American colonies on account of the French King, will not be made at once, but at different intervals, some of which will not commence for years to come, and these payments will not even then be made but by the help of a lottery.

Plymouth, May 5. Sailed the Belleisle man of war for Cork, where she is to take on board troops for North-America.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

On Sunday last His Majesty's Ship Garland, Capt. St. John arrived here.

Boston, July 22.

Wednesday arrived Capt. Atwood from Halifax. Advice was received there by a Vessel from London, that 3 Regiments from England and 4 from Ireland had sailed for North America, and that one of them, the 29th, was daily expected at Halifax.

Wednesday as some Persons were pleasuring in Charles River, in a Sail-boat, a young Man named Francis belonging to Charlestown, accidentally fell over and was drowned.

Same Day a Widow Woman at New-Boston, named James, having just wash'd some Stockings, while hanging them on a Line fell dead in an Instant.

Last Thursday a sorrowful Accident happened at Brookline, as Capt. Robert Sharpe, an aged Gentleman of that Town, was in his Field loading his Cart with Hay, the Oxen started, which threw him from the same on the Ground, whereby he was so much hurt, that he expired in about 9 Hours after.

There are private Letters in Town from London, of the 15th May, advising of the Appointment of three Judges of the Admiralty; whose Places of Residence are to be Boston, Philadelphia & Charlestown, South-Carolina; and whose Courts are not only to have Original Jurisdiction, but to be Courts of Appeal from the Provincial Vice-Admiralty Courts,——And that some of the Duties by the last Act are taken off, as on Coffee, &c.—And that Bounties are given upon all American Lumber.——

We hear from Halifax in Nova-Scotia, That on Monday the 9th of May last were executed there for Robbery, James Donnely and Joshua Smith; two others, were to have been executed at the same Time but were reprieved till the 1st of July.

We also hear from the same Place, that a few Days ago M. Buckley, Coxswain of the Governor's Barge, being on Mr. Pierpoint's Wharff, suduenly dropt down dead.

The Packet with the Mail for New-York sailed from Falmouth in Company with Capt. Burnet, who arrived here on Wednesday last in 28 Days, but bro't not a single print. 'Tis said she has the May and June Mails.

By a Vessel from Newfoundland, we learn, That nine French and three English Vessels have lately been seized at or near St. Peters, by an English Man of War, for carrying on a clandestine Trade.

On Saturday last was seized with an Apoplexy, and early this Morning departed this Life, in the 58th Year of her Age, Mrs. JUDITH BULFINCH, Relict of the late Doctor THOMAS BULFINCH, of this Town.

On TUESDAY the 6th of *August*, Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the House next above Dr. *Sprague*, in Winter-Street near the Common;——a variety of genteel HOUSE FURNITURE, among which are,

Mohogony Tables, Looking-Glasses, several setts of Chairs, Mohogony and black Walnut Frames, Feather-Beds and Bedding, curious Pictures,—a few BOOKS,——some Kitchen Furniture, &c.—Also, a very good Pair of New Sley Runners.—— ☞ The Sale to begin at *Three o'Clock* in the Afternoon.

Wants Employ,

A Young Man who writes a good Hand, understands Book-keeping in the most correct method, and can have a proper Recommendation.——*Enquire of* GREEN & RUSSELL.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, on *Treat*'s Wharff,

—TO-MORROW, at 12 o'Clock at Noon.—

A Quantity of twice laid Cordage of different sizes.——

To be SOLD,

A likely valuable Negro Woman about 30 Years of Age; she is an excellent good Cook, can do all kinds of Business in a Family, and can have a good Recommendation.

Wanted to Charter, a SLOOP or SCHOONER, Burthen from 90 to 110 Tons, for a Voyage to the Bay of HONDORAS.——Inquire at the *British Coffee-House* in King-street.

To be sold, a likely young Negro Girl: She will be sold Reasonably, has had the Small-Pox.——Enquire of the Printers.

BOSTON, July 15, 1765.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE on Tuesday the 30th Instant, at the Shop of *Joha Scollay* in Union-Street, the Corner of *Wing*'s-Lane.

SUndry Pewter, Braiziery and Ironmongery Wares.—They will be put up in Lotts, very suitable for Country Traders and others.

——*The Sale will begin at XI o'Clock.*——

Custom-House Boston, July 20.

Entered In. *Vernon from Barbados, Somes & Atwood from Halifax, Homer from Louisbourg and Halifax, Vanner from Turks-Island, Waterman from Philadelphia, Dole from Jamaica, Jarvis from Hispaniola, Phillips from Newfoundland, Fish from North-Carolina.*

Cleared Out. *Kennedy for Bilboa, Fitzman for No. Carolina, Dunlap & Steven for Maryland, Hudson for Dominica, Davis & Devereson for London, Manderson for Glasgow.*

Outward Bound *Atkins, Tead & Reech for Newfound and Thompson for Canso & Louisbourg, Stevens for Maryland, Somes for Halifax, Frazier for West-Indies, and Taylor for Connecticut.*

BOSTON, July 1765.

SCHEME
OF A LOTTERY,

FOR Raiſing TWELVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS, towards Rebuilding *Faneuil*-Hall,

Agreable to an Act of the General Court, wherein Meſſieurs *Joſeph Jackſon, Thomas Cuſhing, Benjamin Auſtin, Samuel Sewall, John Ruddock*, and *John Hancock*, Eſqs or any Three of them, are appointed Managers, who are ſworn to the faithful Performance of their Truſt.

Faneuil-Hall LOTTERY, No. Five,

Conſiſts of 4200 Tickets, at Three Dollars each, 1081 of which are Prizes of the following Value.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	2000	is	2000
2	of	500	are	1000
2	of	250	are	500
15	of	100	are	1500
14	of	50	are	700
17	of	20	are	340
30	of	10	are	300
1000	of	5	are	5000
1081 Prizes.				11,340
3119 Blanks.				

4200 Tickets at 3 Dollars each, is 12,600 Dollars.
To be paid in Prizes, —— 11,340 Ditto.

Remains for the Market, 1,260 Dollars.

As the above Scheme is much preferable to the laſt, the Managers doubt not of Drawing in Two Months at fartheſt.

Publick and ſeaſonable Notice will be given of the Time and Place of Drawing; and as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed, a Liſt of the Prizes will be publiſhed in *Edes* and *Gill's Boſton Gazette and Country Journal*, and the Money paid to the Poſſeſſors of the Benefit Tickets within Twenty Days after Drawing.

Gold as well as Silver will be taken for the Tickets and the Prizes paid off in like Manner. Prizes not demanded within Twelve Months after Drawing will not be paid, but will be deem'd as generouſly given for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, and applied accordingly

☞ TICKETS are to be Sold by the Managers at their reſpective Dwellings.

Imported from LONDON,

And to be ſold by Wholeſale or Retail, cheap for Caſh, by

Jolley Allen,

At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge, in *Boſton* A large Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods,

fit for all Seaſons, too many to be enumerated in an Advertiſement.

ALSO,

IRISH Linnens very cheap; likewiſe the very beſt ſort of Taffity Perſians; Womens beſt *Lynn*-made Callimanco Shoes, at 36s. O. T. by the ſingle Pair, and cheaper by the Quantity; French Indigo, none better, at Three Pounds five Shillings Old Tenor by the ſingle Pound, and cheaper by the Quantity, Nankeen Jackets.

☞ LIKEWISE choice BOHEA TEAS, by the Cheſt, Hundred, Dozen, or half Dozen, at 40s. O.T. per Pound to licenſed Perſons, and by the ſingle Pound at one Dollar; the half Pound at half a Dollar; and the Quarter of a Pound at Eleven Shillings and three Pence: Alſo the very beſt Hyſon TEA, at Ten Pounds O. T. per Pound, and another ſort at Five Pounds ten Shillings O. T. per Pound.

☞ *N. B.* All the above otherwiſe will be taken back, and the Money return'd, by the ſaid

TEAS and INDIGO are warranted of the beſt Kind; and *Jolley Allen.*

John Moore,

From *Liſbon*,

UNderſtands Refining, Curing, Bottling and Packing Wines, Cyder, Beer or any other Liquors in the beſt Manner. Any Gentleman who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on being well uſed. He lives next Door to Doctor *Clark's*, in Fiſh-Street, North-End, *Boſton*.

☞ As he has given general Satisfaction to his Employers, he ſtill hopes to merit their Favour.

Faneuil-Hall Lottery Tickets Sold by *Green & Ruſſell.*

Blanchard and Hancock,

In Union-Street, oppoſite the Conduit,

Have juſt imported in Captains Scott, Marſhall, Jarvis *and* Jacobſon *from* LONDON, *and Capt.* Southcote *from* BRISTOL,

A compleat Aſſortment of GOODS, *which they will ſell by Wholeſale or Retail, at the very loweſt Rates for Caſh, among which are the following Articles*, viz.

BEST *London* hard metal and common Pewter, of all ſorts and ſizes
powder, ſhot, ſheet and bar lead
nails, brads and tax of all ſorts
braſs kettles, skillets, warming and frying pans
Engliſh and *German* ſteel
all ſorts of locks, hinges, hammers, ſaws, latches, bolts, &c. &c.
ſmiths viſes and anvils
files and raſps of all ſizes
tongs, ſhovels, andirons
copper & iron tea kettles
braſs, copper & iron chafing-diſhes
braſs and iron candleſticks
braſs ladles and ſcummers
braſs and iron wier
braſs ſcales & money dit
braſs chaiſe & chair nails
copper coffee-pots and ſaucepans
a very good aſſortment of ſaddlers ware
a very good aſſortment of ſhoemakers tools
coffee-mills of all ſorts
ſteel-ſpring rat and mouſe traps
bellows of all ſorts
buntins, pump leather
glaſſes, from ¼ minute to 2 hours
Peter's beſt cod-hooks, and lines
ſail and bolt-rope needles and palms
good kitchen jacks
beſt London wool-cards
ſieve bottoms large & ſmall
6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by 8 glaſs
boxes of glaſs ware well aſſorted
felt and caſtor hats
mops & bruſhes of all ſorts
a compleat aſſortment of deſk & book caſe furniture
a neat aſſortment of coat and breaſt buttons
neat pinchbeck buckles in imitation of gilt
a very large and good aſſortment of ſhoe and knee buckles
ſnuff and tobacco boxes (very neat)
ivory and horn combs
neat twig whips, whole and half hunters
neat ivory and ſtag-handled carving knives and forks
ivory, ſtag, buck and bone handle knives and forks of all prices
children's ivory and bone knives & forks in ſheaths
buck ſpring, cutteaux & penknives of all ſorts
raſors, ſheers and ſciſſars
leather-bow'd and *Dutch* ſpectacles
neat ſilk reels in caſes
beſt *Lond.* ſewing-needles and pins
bow and worm ſpring
houſe bells
tea-table bells
japan'd quart & pint mugs
braſs, ſteel and bath-metal thimbles
white wax and common necklaces, &c. &c.

N. B. Allum, Copperas and Brimſtone, Grindſtones of all ſizes, Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Spiders, Cart Boxes, bake and ſtew Pans, by the Ton, hundred Weight, or ſingle Articles.

Choice Philadelphia Bar-Iron, &c. &c.

Whereas a Tax of Twelve Shillings *on each* 100 *Acre Right was laid by and on the Proprietors of a Tract of Common Land held by* Roger Hoſkins *and* 36 *others in* Coxhall *(ſo called) in the County of* York, *at their Meeting by Adjournment at* Ipſwich, May 13, 1763. *and at a further Adjournment of ſaid Meeting on the 6th Day of* October 1763, *they ordered a further Tax of* Six Shillings *on each* 100 *Acre Right, making in the whole* Eighteen Shillings, *and ordered the ſame to be paid to Capt.* Francis Goodhue *their Treaſurer; which Tax was duly notified according to Law, but many of the Proprietors have neglected to pay the ſame, whereby the Settlement of ſaid lands are retarded*: Wherefore the Committee appointed to ſell the Lands of Delinquents there, hereby give Notice that they will meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. *John Smith*, Innholder in *Ipſwich*, on Tueſday the 20th Day of *Auguſt* next to ſell at public Vendue ſo much of ſuch delinquent Proprietors Right or Share in ſaid Common Lands as will be ſufficient to pay and ſatisfy his Tax or Proportion of ſaid Grant and all reaſonable Charges attending ſuch Sale (to any Perſon that will give moſt for the ſame) and paſs deeds for the Lands ſo ſold agreeable to the Province Law, unleſs Payment be made before that Time.

Ipſwich, June 21, 1765,

Benjamin Jones, John Baker, Miachael Farley, } Committee.

Printed by GREEN & RUSSELL. *BOSTON:* in Queen-Street.

ALL Perſons that have Accounts open with me in *New-England*, either in my own Name, or as Truſtee for *Nathaniel Wheelwright*, Eſq; are hereby deſired as ſoon as may be, to adjuſt and ſettle ſaid Accounts with Meſſi'rs *Joſeph Green, Nathaniel Bethune, William Molineux* and *Tuthill Hubbard*, who are all and each of them impowered by me for that Purpoſe.

CHARLES WARD APTHORP.

ALL Perſons having Accounts open in *New-England*, with *Charles Ward Apthorp* and Comp'y, or with *Charles Ward Apthorp* as Truſtee for *Nathaniel Wheelwright*, Eſq; are deſired as ſoon as may be, to adjuſt and ſettle the ſame with *Joſeph Green, Nathaniel Bethune, William Molineux* and *Tuthill Hubbart*, who are jointly and ſeverally Attornies to the ſaid *Charles*; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Company, or to ſaid *Charles* as Truſtee to ſaid *Wheelwright*, are deſired as ſpeedily as poſſible to pay their reſpective Ballances to the ſaid Attornies, who are obliged to collect the ſame in a very ſhort Time—They therefore hope none will lay them under a Neceſſity of taking any Method that may be diſagreeable, which they muſt unavoidably do if not ſoon ſatisfied.

All Perſons as above are deſired to apply to William Molineux, *at his Dwelling-Houſe in* Boſton. *June* 3, 1765. 3m

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THE Proprietors of that part of Coxhall *(ſo called) in the county of* York, *purchaſed by* Roger Haſkins *and* 36 *others, of* Herlackindine Symonds, *are hereby notified, that at their meeting, by adjournment, at* Ipſwich, June 21, 1765, *they agreed upon and ordered a tax of* Eighteen Shillings *to be laid on each* 100 *acre right in ſaid tract, and in that proportion for defreying the neceſſary charges which have already ariſen or may hereafter ariſe in bringing forward a ſettlement of ſaid lands, and to be paid to capt.* Francis Goodhue *of* Ipſwich, *their treaſurer.*——*The purchaſers ſubject to ſuch taxes are as follows*, viz.

	Acres		Acres
Roger Haſkins	200	*Iſaac Fellows*	300
Edward Biſhop	200	*Richard Walker*	300
William Baker	200	*John Brown Farmer*	300
George Herrick	100	*Nathaniel Brown*	300
Thomas Edwards	100	*Zachariah Herrick*	100
Samuel Ingalls, jun.	200	*Thomas Higginſon*	100
John Low, jun.	200	*John Staniford*	200
William Dixee	200	*Thomas Low*	200
Thomas Shepherd	200	*Samuel Ingalls*	100
William Goodhue	500	*Robert Lord, jun.*	100
Samuel Gidding	200	*Robert Bradford*	100
Barnard Thorn	100	*Nicholas Woodbury*	100
Michael Farlow	200	*Mark Haſkell*	100
Meſhack Farlow	200	*William Haſkell*	100
Moſes Bradſtreet	200	*William Cleaves*	100
Matthew Perkins	200	*John Harris*	600
John Gidding	200	*John Burnam*	600
Paul Thorndike	200	*Nathaniel Reeſe*	200
		Andrew Elliot	100

And the ſaid proprietors are hereby notified, that if they fail to make ſuch payment within the time limited by law for payment thereof, ſo much of their common land belonging to ſuch delinquent rights will be ſold as will be neceſſary for payment thereof, according to an act of this province made in the 26th year of the reign of King Geo. *the ſecond intitled, an act directing how meetings of proprietors of lands lying in common may be called.*

Ipſwich, July 4, 1765.

Philip Godfrid Kaſt,

Has Imported in the laſt Ships from *LONDON*, and to be ſold at his Shop at the Sign of the *Lyon* and *Mortar*, in *Salem*, and at Dr. *Stephen Huſe's* in *Haverhill*.

A General Aſſortment of the freſheſt and beſt of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Chymical and Galenical. Sold Cheap for CASH, or ſhort Credit.

☞ Gentlemen Practitioners will be as well uſed by Letters, as if preſent themſelves.

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THE
Boston-Gazette,
AND
COUNTRY JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

N°. 538.

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1765.

BOSTON, July 18.

WEDNESDAY being the anniverſary COMMENCEMENT at Cambridge, the following young Gentlemen were admitted to their reſpective Degrees, viz.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Nathanael Sparhawk		
Robert Hooper		Nathaniel Ward
Andrew Oliver		Timothy Langdon
John Winthrop		Francis Winter
Samuel Sherburne		Iſaiah Joſſelyn
Edward Winſlow		Philemon Stacy
Vryling Stoddard		Moſes Hubbard
Belcher Noyes		Samuel Cutler
William Fowle		Joſeph Lee
John Thomas		Caleb Prentice
Henry Gardner		Jacob Rice
Samuel Hunt		Jonathan Searle
Samuel Rogers		Dudley Colman
Edward Parſons		Joſiah Crocker
John Sprague		John Page
John Tompſon		Elijah Brown
Stephen Hall		John Eddy
Lemuel Williams		Andrew Fuller
Joſeph Willard		Joſeph Bailey
John White		Charles Curtis
Ezra Green		Amos Sawyer
Thomas Haven		Joſeph Willard
Moſes Parſons		Joſeph Penniman
Joſeph Taylor		Joſeph Cutrier
Joſeph Orne		Nathanael Battle
Seth Williams		Benjamin Shattuck
John Stedman, Ebenezer Stedman		Silas Biglow

MASTERS OF ARTS.

John Hotchkiſs Mr at New-Haven, Matthew Merriam Mr ditto, Andrew Storrs Mr ditto, Robert Rogerſon	Honorary Degrees
John Cuſhing, William Goddard, Jonathan Frye	Graduated in 1761.

Eliſha Hutchinſon	Joſhua Atherton
Thomas Danforth	Iſrael Atherton
William Hutchinſon	Ephraim Keith
Daniel Oliver	Elbridge Gerry
Iſaac Winſlow	Jeremiah Belknap
Francis Dana	John Reck
John New	Joſeph Dowett
George Gardner	Penuel Bowen
Jeremiah Dummer Rogers	Timothy Alden
Jonathan Parker	Phinehas Adams
Benjamin Balch	Thomas Hill
John Barnard	George Partridge
Nathan Stone	Joſeph Stacy Haſtings
Andrew Eliot	Aſa Porter
Bezaleel Shaw	John Wadſworth
William Shaw	Joſiah Winſhip
John Swift	Iſaac Haſey
Samuel Webſter	Thomas Allen
Peter Whitney	

The Solemnity was opened as uſual, by the Reverend the Preſident, with Prayer; After which an handſome ſalutatory Oration, delivered in an eaſy agreeable Manner, introduced the ſyllogiſtic Diſputations in Latin; theſe being ended, an animated Engliſh Oration, pronounced with great Elegance and Propriety, concluded the Exerciſes of the Morning.

In the after Part of the Day, the Maſter Claſs began their Latin Diſputations on ſeveral curious and controverted Subjects: To theſe ſucceeded a familiar, Engliſh Dialogue, ſpiritedly performed between two of the commencing Maſters. The ſeveral Degrees being then conferred, the Reverend Preſident made a ſecond Prayer adapted to the Occaſion. After this, the Audience were entertained with a pathetic and truly claſſical valedictory Oration; and the whole was concluded by a ſacred Anthem, ſung with acceptable Harmony, by a Number of reſident Scholars.

The Prevalence of the Small-Pox preventing the Celebration of this Anniverſary the laſt Year, and the inviting Serenity of the Day drew together the moſt brilliant and crouded Aſſembly known on the like Occaſion ſince the Foundation of the College; which was the more happy, as the Elegance and Decorum with which every Thing was conducted, afforded univerſal Satisfaction.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

A Writer in the Maſſachuſetts Gazette of the 11th inſtant tells us, that "Looking over ſome of the laws for incorporating townſhips, he found the following paragraph in ſome of them, viz. "*Be it enacted, &c.* That the ſaid town be and "hereby is inveſted with all the powers, privileges "and immunities that any of the towns of the pro"vince do or may enjoy, *that of chuſing and ſending* "*a Repreſentative to the General Court excepted.*"—This, he ſays, is annexed to *Belcher Town, Ware, Shutesbury, Colrain,* &c. He further informs us, that theſe towns, ſince their incorporation, have been annually aſſeſſed their proportionable part of the province tax: Then follows a mighty ſhrewd queſtion, viz *Whether the inhabitants of theſe towns were taxed without being repreſented?*—One would think that after ſaying firſt, that theſe towns did not nor could ſend a repreſentative, and ſecondly, that they were yet taxed, he might have eaſily ſeen the folly and impertinence of his own queſtion.—But poſſibly he intended to have it taken as a concluſion from the premiſes, either that theſe towns were taxed without being repreſented, or that they were virtually repreſented, tho' they could not ſo much as chuſe a repreſentative.

This practice, of ſuſpending the right of chuſing and ſending a repreſentative, is directly repugnant to the charter of this province, and to the conſtitution of Great-Britain: It is moreover a modern practice, and founded altogether upon the authority of *inſtruction* to ſome of our late governors.—Dr. *Douglas*, a very judicious hiſtorian, and remarkable for preciſion in point of fact tells us, that "*Lately*, by inſtruction "to the governor or otherwiſe this province have con"ſtituted townſhips, with all town or corporation privi"leges, excepting that of deputing repreſentatives "to the general aſſembly; tho' the charter expreſly "ſays they may *all* ſend repreſentatives." This ſays he "ſeems to be inconſiſtent with that privilege eſſen"tial to the conſtitution of Great Britain, viz. That "all freeholders of 40s. per annum income and others "legally qualified are to be repreſented in the legiſla"tive and taxation"—The Dr. wrote his hiſtory in the time of the late governor *Shirley*; and it is probable, that as he ſays, the province had then LATELY come into this practice, it was introduc'd under that adminiſtration. Be that as it may, it it confeſs'd it continued till after the arrival of our preſent governor; for we find a meſſage from his Excellency to the two houſes in the year 1761, in which he mentions ſeveral bills before him for erecting new townſhips, which he finds to be not agreable to the 40th of his Majeſty's inſtructions.—The houſe of repreſentatives in their anſwer to this meſſage, expreſs their great concern, that there ſhould be any difficulty in the way of his Excellency's conſenting to acts for making new townſhips. It appears that the omiſſion of the *ſuſpending clauſe*, was the ground of his Excellency's difficulty, by which the houſe further ſay in their anſwer, viz. "It is certain that the royal "charter, the great rule and foundation of our duty "and privileges, and refer'd to in your Excellency's "commiſſion, declares, That every town and place "may ſend two repreſentatives to the firſt aſſembly "after the charter, who were to determine the num"ber of repreſentatives each town and place ſhould "ſend from time to time afterwards; by which "aſſembly, with the other parts of the legiſlature, "FORTY freeholders were determined to be a ſuffi"cient number to ſend a repreſentative; which act "hath had the royal approbation, nor can we deter"mine, if ſuch a place ſhould ſend a repreſentative, "that this houſe who are appointed the judges, could "refuſe him"——Hence we ſee, that it was the opinion of that houſe (perhaps as wiſe as any ſince) grounded upon the royal charter, and a law of this province approved of by his Majeſty, That *Belcher Town, Ware*, and the other towns mentioned by this Queriſt, if conſiſting of FORTY freeholders, have a right by the charter and laws of this province, to ſend repreſentatives, notwithſtanding any excepting clauſe in the act of their incorporation: And if they ſubmit to taxes without a repreſentation, it is not their *unavoidable* misfortune, but their choice; and therefore it cannot fairly be brought as a precedent made by ourſelves, for the parliament to tax a whole continent without allowing them the priviledge or *right* of being repreſented; or rather, altho' it be *utterly impracticable* for us to be repreſented *there*.

His Excellency in his meſſage to the houſe of Repreſentatives in Feb. 1762, ſays, "In the laſt ſeſſion of the general court I laid before the houſe an inſtruction, concerning paſſing bills for erecting townſhips; whereby I was diſallowed from paſſing any bills of that kind, without a clauſe for ſuſpending the right of ſending a repreſentative. But as it ſeemed to me that this inſtruction was rather calculated to prevent the multiplying repreſentatives in the old countries, than intended *to prevent the new ones from being repreſented* AT ALL, I ſubmitted this matter to the Lords of trade, in ſuch a manner, that they have been pleaſed to recommend the omiſſion of that inſtruction, in the ſett I have received from his preſent Majeſty; and I am accordingly diſcharged from it."

The province is moſt certainly obliged to his Excellency for his very favourable repreſentation of this matter, whereby he is diſcharged from an inſtruction, the obſervance of which tended to deprive us of the moſt valuable privilege of chuſing and ſending repreſentatives to the general aſſembly. His Excellency in his laſt mentioned meſſage, I think plainly diſcovers it as his ſentiment, that thoſe towns that do not *in fact* chuſe and ſend repreſentatives, are not repreſented *at all*: And as theſe towns have paid their proportionable part of the province tax, our Queriſt may infer it as the opinion of his Excellency, and ſo take it as a full anſwer to his queſtion, that they were taxed without being repreſented.——He may alſo be aſſured that this was wrong in his Excellency's opinion, otherwiſe he would not have thought it neceſſary to have got himſelf diſcharged from the inſtruction, whereby he was diſallowed from paſſing bills for erecting new towns, without a clauſe to ſuſpend the right of ſending repreſentatives.

Upon the whole, as this Queriſt ſeems to have ſomething more in view than barely the having this ſingle queſtion anſwered, I think he may further infer it as the opinion of his Excellency, and a better authority I preſume he does not deſire or expect, *that the colonies are not repreſented* AT ALL in the houſe of commons of *Great-Britain*: For, if any town not chuſing and ſending a repreſentative to the general aſſembly in fact, infers that ſuch town is not repreſented *at all*, by parity of reaſon, the colonies not being admitted to chuſe and ſend repreſentatives to the parliament of Great-Britain, infers that the colonies are not repreſented AT ALL.—From whence we may alſo conclude, tho' we do not preſume upon his Excellency's authority for this, however fairly it may be deduced, that an aſſeſſment of taxes in either caſe is totally *unconſtitutional*.

Juſt Imported from *London*, A Variety of Wig & Hair Bags, curling Tongs and Tupee Irons, Razors, cured Hairs, long Hair for Tye Wigs, Moy Crowns, Cauls, Ribbon and Silk, Caſe Strops with a Drawer and two Razors, the only ſort of Pomatum for warm Weather, London Black Balls, Waſh Balls, the white Flower of Muſtard at 6/ & 6d. Old Tenor per Bottle, one, two and three Gallon Stone Jugs, white Stone Plates at 40/ O. T. the Dozen, and Earthen Ware—Freſh Liſbon LEMMONS, and as good and freſh LIMES as ever was in Town, to be Sold cheap by JOHN CROSBY, near the Sign of the Lamb at the South End.

Vid. Charter pa. 1077 Vol. 2.

A Letter to a Right noble Lord. *

My Lord, By James Otis jun

I HAVE read the *opusculum* of the celebrated Mr. ———, called "objections to the taxation of the colonies by the legislative of Great Britain, briefly considered." In obedience to your Lordships commands, I have thrown a few thoughts on paper, all indeed that I have patience on this melancholy occasion to collect. The gentleman thinks it is "absurd and insolent" to question the expediency and utility of a public measure —— He seems to be an utter enemy to the freedom of enquiry after truth justice and equity —He is not only a zealous advocate for pusillanimous and passive obedience, but for the most implicit faith in the dictatorial mandates of meer power. The "several patriotic favorite words *liberty, property, englishmen*, &c." are in his opinion of no use but to "make strong impressions on the more numerous part of mankind who have ears but no understanding." The times have been when the favorite terms *places, pensions*, French *louis d'ors* and English *guineas*, have made very undue impressions on those who have had votes and voices, but neither honor nor conscience—who have deserved of their country an ax, a gibbet or a halter, much better than a star or garter. The grand aphorism of the British constitution, that "*no Englishman is or can be taxed but by his own consent in person or by his deputy*" is absurdly denied. In a *vain* and most *insolent* attempt to disprove this fundamental principle he exhibits a curious specimen of his talent at chicanery and quibbling. He says that "no man that he knows of is taxed by his own consent." It is a maxim at this day that the Crown by royal prerogative alone can levy no taxes on the subject. One who had any "understanding as well as ears" would from thence be led to conclude that some men must consent to their taxes before they can be imposed. It has been commonly understood, at least since the glorious revolution, that the consent of the British Lords and Commons, i. e. of all men within the realm, must be obtained to make a tax legal there. The consent of the Lords and Commons of his Majesty's ancient and very respectable kingdom of Ireland has also been ever deemed absolutely necessary to a taxation of the subjects there —The consent of the two houses of assembly in the colonies has till lately been also thought requisite for the taxation of his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the colonists. *Sed tempora mutantur.*

I would ask Mr. ———, if when a knight of a shire, or burgess of a borough, civil military or errant, possessed of a real estate, votes for a land tax, he does not tax himself & consent to such tax? And does he not by thus voting tax himself as an *identic* individual, as well as some of his silly neighbours, who "may have ears but no understanding", and be therefore in great danger at a future election of chusing an empty *individuum vagum* to manage their highest concerns. Tis much to be lamented that these people with "ears but without understanding" by certain vulgar low arts may be as easily led to elect a state auctioneer or a vote seller as the wisest and most upright man in the three kingdoms. We have known some of them cry Hosanna to the man who under God and his King had been their saviour, and the next day appear ready to crucify him. However, when a man in Europe or America, votes a tax on his constituents if he has any estate, he is at the same time taxing himself, and that by *his own consent*; and of all this he must be conscious, unless we suppose him to be void of common sense. Therefore what matter —— can mean by saying he knows "of no man who is taxed by his own consent," is left to his numerous biped and quadruped brethren, who have long handles to their heads, and who display very bright intellects when placed between two bundles of hay. The solidity of some mens judgment, as financeers farmers general and state œconomists, can be illustrated no where so well as in the fable of Midas or in the policy of the country fellow who must needs kill and eat his calf a few months too soon, for the health of himself, and his fine promising young new milch cow, the last hopes of his numerous family.——No one ever contended that "the consent of the very person he chuses to represent him," nor that "the consent of the majority of those who are chosen by himself, and others of his fellow subjects to represent them," should be obtained before a tax can be rightfully levied. The pitiful chicanery here, consists wholly in substituting *and* for *or*. If for *and*, we read *or*, as the great Mr. —— himself inadvertently reads it a little afterwards the same proposition will be as strictly true, as any political aphorism or other general maxim whatever, the Theorems of Euclid not excepted; namely, "*that no Englishman, nor indeed any other freeman, is or can be rightfully taxed, but by his own actual consent in person, or by the majority of those who are chosen by himself or others his fellow subjects to represent the whole people.*"

"For *this* of old the Barons bled and tyrants fell,
The breach of *this* sunk Laud & Strafford deep in hell.
Had they been good & just as great, St. Charles had liv'd,
Britons true sons a mother's shame* had never griev'd.
All ages might have gloried in a British birth,
And hero's necks no more been trod by sons of earth †
Enough, enough ye sacred powers———
——————————(all
The wheels are wing'd, the moments fly, fate points to
And Sibyls sing, "new empires spring from those that
(fall!"

Right reason and the spirit of a free constitution, require that the representation of the whole people should be as equal as possible.——————
A perfect equality of representation has been tho't impracticable; perhaps the nature of human affairs will not admit of it. But it most certainly might and ought to be more equal than it is at present in any state. The difficulties in the way of a perfectly equal representation are such that in most countries the poor people can obtain none. The lust of power & unreasonable domination are, have been, and I fear ever will be not only impatient of, but above, controul. The great love pillows of down for their own heads, and chains for those below them. Hence 'tis pretty easy to see how it has been brought about that in all ages despotism has been the general tho' not quite universal government of the world. No good reason however can be given in any country why every man of a sound mind should not have his vote in the election of a representative. If a man has but little property to protect and defend, yet his life and liberty are things of some importance. Mr. ——— argues only from the vile abuses of power to the continuance and increase of such abuses. This it must be confessed is the common logic of modern politicians and vote sellers to [illegible] purpose is it to ring everlasting changes to the colonists on the cases of Manchester, Birmingham and Sheffield, who return no members? If those now so considerable places are not represented, they ought to be. Besides the counties in which those respectable abodes of tinkers, tinmen and pedlars lie, return members, so do all the neighbouring cities and boroughs. In the choice of the former, if they have no vote, they must naturally and necessarily have a great influence. I believe every gentleman of a landed estate, near a flourishing manufactory, will be careful enough of its interests. Tho' the great India monopoly, as such, returns no members, yet many of the company are returned, and their interests have been ever very carefully attended to.

vide [*To be continued*] *page 134*

* The civil war the tyranny of Oliver, and the calamities of those times.

† S——h Pedlars.

Ran away from the Subscriber, a

French Man Servant, named *John Barsterie*, born in *Rochfort*, about 19 Years old, speaks very good English, by Trade a Ropemaker, about Five Feet and an half high, well sett, freckled, short dark brown bushy Hair, wears it clubb'd, an old tarry Beaver Hat, a check'd Shirt, a dark blue Coat and Waistcoat, and a Pair of blue Serge Breeches new. He had on when he went away, a Pair of black Stockings, and two Pair of others, together with a Pair of coarse Trowsers.

Whoever shall secure said Servant, and deliver him to me, or secure him in any of his Majesty's Goals in this Province, shall receive from me upon Demand, FOUR DOLLARS, and all his reasonable Charges.

The Law provides against all who shall conceal or carry him away —and let all such beware.

Boston, July 22, 1765. EDWARD CARNES.

Now in the PRESS,
And will shortly be published,

The Argument from Apostolic

Tradition, in Favour of Infant Baptism, with others advanced in a late Pamphlet, called, The Baptism of Infants a reasonable Service, &c. considered.

By JOHN GILL, D. D.

N. B. It is taken for granted, that every impartial Enquirer after Truth, will spare no Pains to find it: Consequently that he will read with an unprejudiced Mind, what may be said on both Sides of any Question in Debate, comparing all he reads with that more sure word of Prophecy, the infallible Oracles of God.

He that is first in his own Cause seemith just; but his Neighbour cometh and searcheth him

Prov. 18. 17.

Imported from Great-Britain,
And to be Sold extreamly Cheap for CASH;
Enquire of Edes & Gill:
The following Articles, viz.

3,4, 7,8 & yd-wide Irish Linnen,

3 4 and 7 8 Check, Ozenburg. superfine colour'd Thread, white Pound ditto, Kilmarnock Caps, Table Cloths, Diaper Stamp'd Cottons, fine red and white Cotton Handkerchiefs, blue and grey Broad Cloths, —Psalters, &c.

* Supposed to be wrote by James Otis Esqr jun^r Scotch

VIRGINIA.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has opened a bank of COAL in *Chesterfield* county, which he delivers at *Chester*, about half a mile above *Warwick*, on *James* river, at which place he has erected a spout, at the lower end of which there is 3 fathom water, so that the coal will run from the waggons into the vessels, and he can deliver 2 or 3000 bushels in a day. He has now at the spot 6000 bushels for sale, and will, on proper notice, oblige himself to deliver any quantity wanted. The coal has been used for some time by all the blacksmiths in the neighbourhood, who inform it is as good as any they ever worked with; and this he has the testimony of many Gentlemen of character to vouch for. The price is 12d. per bushel; and he hopes, as he is able to give such dispatch in loading of vessels, without any trouble to the persons on board except that of trimming he will meet with proper encouragement. Any orders he may be favoured with are desired to be left with Mr. *Archibald Cary*, or Mr. *Walter Buchanan* merchant at *Warwick*.

GARRARD ELLYSON.

ALL Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of the late *Oxenbridge Thacher*, Esq; are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Elizabeth Thacher*, Administratrix of said Estate, and any Persons who have Books that belonged to Mr. *Thacher* are desired to return them immediately, as his Library will be sold at public Vendue on Thursday the 15th Day of *August* next.

WHEREAS I the Subscriber *have sundry Promissary Notes, to the Value of* One Hundred and Forty Pounds, *Lawful Money, in the Hands of* Wentworth Stewart *of* Gorhamtown, *in the County of* Cumberland, *which the said* Stewart *clandestinely witholds from me*,——THIS is therefore to caution all Persons against taking any of the said Notes, as they would avoid Trouble ——The Notes are sign'd by the following Persons, *viz.*

Josh Waterhouse,
Obadiah & Eben. Fitts,
John Harmon,
John Auger Milliken,
Josiah Boothby,
Ezekiel Foster,
James Fogg,
John Rice, *and others.*

Dated at Scarborough, July 10, 1765.

BENJAMIN MILLIKEN.

TO BE LETT,

Two convenient Brick Tenements

near the Rev. Mr. *Cooper's* Meeting-House in Bratle-Street. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

One Hundred and Seventy-three

Acres of Land, lying in the Town of *Bedford*, in the Province of *New Hampshire*, well Wooded, and pleasantly situated; Inquire of the Printers hereof.

Left at a Shop near *Charlestown*

Ferry, some Time since, a Bundle containing some Lawn and Holland. The Owner describing the Marks and Quantity, may have them again, paying Charges. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

CHOICE

COCOA in Bags,

To be Sold by *Thomas Walley*, at his Store on Dock-Square.

On Thursday the First of *August*

next, at XI o'Clock, A. M. will be Sold by Inch of Candle, at the Royal Exchange Tavern in King Street, (if not Sold at private Sale before) Two well finished Brick Houses, in good Repair, behind the Old Brick Meeting-House in Cornhill,——one now occupied by *Samuel Wentworth*, Esq;— the other by Mr. *Henry Dering* ——For Particulars, inquire of *William Molineux*, at his Dwelling House in *Boston*. July 8.

A Woman with a good Breast

of Milk, that can be well recommended, would go into a Family to suckle; inquire of Edes & Gill.

Boston, June 28 1765.

The Commissioners on the Estate

of *James Allen*, late of *Boston*, Taylor, deceas'd, are allow'd ONLY two Months longer to receive the Creditors Claims; and they shall attend as usual, at the *Vernon Head*, in King Street, *Boston*, on the last Tuesday of *July* and *August*, from Seven to Nine o'Clock, P. M.

LONDON.

May 11. We hear a considerable alteration is intended to be made in the Regency bill, by including therein the second Lady in the kingdom.

We hear a grant of a considerable tract of land in the island of Cape Breton is now making out for a Commonner of Scotland, who has undertaken to work, at his own expence, some valuable coal-mines thereon, which will be of great advantage in the sugar distilleries of the West Indies, where wood in a great many places begins to fail.

Letters from Brest say, that upwards of three thousand workmen are now employed in undermining Mount Charles, great part of which has been already blown up and the whole is intended to be reduced to a level, on account that it overlooked that city and haven, and might have been extremely prejudicial, in case of any future attempts of any enemy on the land side.

May 16. By a ship arrived at Bristol from Guinea, there is advice that the Hereditary Prince of Angola intends to visit England this summer, and was expected over in the first man of war that left the coast.

It is reported that the Right Hon. Mr Pitt will be included among the number of illustrious personages appointed in the Regency.

A pardon, is said to be soliciting for three distinguished Northern exiles now abroad, who were concerned in the rebellion in 1745.

Orders are given for three companies of the royal regiment of artillery to be in readiness to embark for the West Indies and North-America, to complete a battalion now on that station.

May 17. They write from Quebec, that the people of that province, assisted by the military, have already begun to make a post road to New-England, and that preparations are making for a Cod and Whale Fishery this summer, on the upper Lakes of Canada.

St. Jago de la Vega, (in Jamaica.) April 27.

Last Tuesday Evening as Mr. Michael M'Lachlan was coming from Passage Fort to this Town, he was attack'd near Thomas Lake, Esqr's Pen by the Negroes, who pulled him off his Horse, stabbed him in his side, gave him several cuts on his head with a knife, and then after endeavouring to strangle him, robbed him of cash in different coins to the amount of upwards of 180l. besides a silver snuff box and some wearing apparel.

We hear that the late Rains have been very violent in the windward part of this Island, and that great damage has been done by the Floods; Houses, we are told, are washed away.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 11.

On Saturday last His Majesty's Ship Garland, Capt. St. John, arrived here.

Capt. Potts, from Falmouth, on the 30th of May spoke with the Ship Mercury, from this Port for Lisbon, in Lat. 40: 45, Long. 28: 30; and on the first of July, in Lat. 37: 3. Long 66, with Capt. Land, in a Sloop from Boston for Jamaica, out 4 Days; all well in both Vessels.

NEW-YORK, July 11.

Extract of a Letter, &c.

"—WE hear from Virginia, that the Stamp Act has filled the whole Colony with the utmost Consternation and Astonishment. The General Assembly which met in April, was the thinest ever known—owing perhaps to the general Perplexity of People's Minds, and the Difficulty of determining how to act in so strange a Case——Reduced to the Dilemma, of either counter acting the Proceedings of their *King*, (whom they love and honor with the most affectionate Loyalty) and the *British Parliament* (whom they esteem and reverence as the most respectable Assembly in the Universe, and whose Rights they desire to preserve, as much as their own) or to give up their Relation to both, by meanly parting with those Rights and Liberties which alone entitled them to the Name of Englishmen, and which is dearer than Life to every true and faithful Subject of his Majesty. What could they do in such a Situation! When the Assembly met, they seem'd quite at a Loss how to act in the Matter, but postponed taking it into Consideration till they had dispatch'd the necessary Business that was immediately before them, when many of the Members, I suppose knowing what was to come on, and irresolute how to act—retired—so that there was but a very thin House, when their Rights and Liberties (affected by the Stamp Act) were taken into Consideration, and several spirited Resolutions thereupon, agreed to by the House——I am inform'd, that the Governor hearing of these Resolves came into the House and required a Sight of their Journal, which having seen, he immediately dissolved the Assembly. It is said that at the next Election every Man that voted for these Resolves will be re-elected, and not a Man on the other Side; and that an Assurance of a strenuous Opposition to the Stamp Act, by all lawful Means, will be a Condition required of every Member to be chosen.

I am inform'd that Associations are forming, to which several Thousands have subscribed, in that Government, in New-Hampshire, and Massachusetts, in Concert with the other American Governments, to draw up Remonstrances to his Majesty, &c. and to oppose this tremendous Act by all lawful Means.

By late Accounts from Pittsburgh, we hear of Col. Croghan's arrival at the Scioto; he informs us, that Lieut. Fraser, with his Party, had left that Place some Time before he got there; and as there appeared a very good Disposition in the Indians, it was not doubted he would get safe to Fort Charters, the Place of his Destination. These Accounts contradict the Reports which were received some Time since, of his being destroyed by the Savages, which were hatched by Traders to serve their own Purposes.

Tuesday last Capt. Moore arrived here from Honduras-Bay, in 30 Days.

On the 30th of May, a Court of Judicature commenced in the Bay of Honduras, in Conformity to the Laws and Regulations prescribed by Sir William Burnaby on the 11th of April last, and then agreed to by His Britannic Majesty's Subjects residing there: At which, sundry Matters (long in Controversy) were brought to issue.

A Court will continue to be held there every three Months, in order to determine any Disputes that already have, or may hereafter arise, between the British Inhabitants, in that Part of the World.

HARTFORD, July 15.

We (with Pleasure) can inform the Public, that there was the fewest Actions entered this County Court, which is now sitting, that has been known to be entered in any Court, in this County for many Years.

PORTSMOUTH, *July* 13.

We hear from Falmouth, that last Monday the most severe Thunder and Lightning happened there that has been known for many Years, beginning just before Sunset, and continued till one a Clock next Morning. Major Waite of said Town, returning home, had his Horse struck down *from* under him, but the Major received no Hurt—Another Man standing on a Rock near the Sea side, was so blinded by the Lightning that he fell from the same above 15 Feet, but Providentially his Life was spared, tho' he received several Bruises in his Body. 'Tis feared considerable other Damage was done by the above Thunder and Lightning, that we have not as yet heard of.

BOSTON, July 22.

Wednesday arrived here Capt. Atwood from Halifax, Advice was received there by a Vessel from London, that 3 Regiments from England and 4 from Ireland had sailed for North America, and that one of them, the 29th, was daily expected at Halifax.

Capt. Florence and Capt. Burnet are arrived from Falmouth, the former in 40 Days and the latter in 28 Days Passage; but brought no News-Papers nor any Intelligence.

Capt. Waddel arrived last Week at New-York from Plymouth.

Wednesday as some Persons were pleasuring in Charles River, in a Sail-boat, a young Man named —— Francis belonging to Charlestown, accidentally fell over and was drowned.—His Body was taken up and decently interr'd the next Day.

Wednesday last a Widow Woman at New-Boston, named James, having just wash'd some Stockings, while hanging them on a Line fell dead in an Instant.

By Capt. Phillips who arrived here last Friday in 15 Days from Newfoundland, we learn, That there are 4 English Men of War, and two French, on that Station, for the Protection of Trade; and that one of Tenders belonging to the former going into St. Peters, had taken three English Vessels and 8 or 9 French Shallops trading there, under the Mouth of the Cannon of one of the French Men of War, lying at Anchor there, which they ordered out of the Harbour immediately, on Pain of being made a lawful Prize, agreeable to the Treaty stipulated.——We also learn that the greater Part of the French Bills drawn there, had come back protested.

Saturday last was seized with an Apoplexy, and this Morning died here, in the 58th Year of her Age, Mrs. JUDITH BULFINCH, Relict of the late Doctor THOMAS BULFINCH, of this Town.

Lancaster, July 12, 1765.

On Wednesday the 10th Instant, died here, of a Paralitic Disorder, after Ten Days Illness, in the 81st Year of her Age, and this Day was decently interred, Mrs. PRUDENCE PRENTICE, Relict of the late Rev'd JOHN PRENTICE of *Lancaster*:——a Person greatly respected, as one of the Mothers in our Israel:——possessed of those Virtues that adorn Religion, and embellish the Sex; that constitute the agreeable Companion, the engaging Friend, and the venerable Matron.

To be Sold very reasonable for Cash, a very likely healthy Negro Woman about 25 Years of Age, fit for Town or Country ——Likewise a very likely healthy Negro Boy, about 14 or 15 Years of Age, to be Sold or exchang'd for a Negro Man, between 20 and 25 Years of Age, that has been us'd to work upon a Farm, and that understands his Business. For further Particulars, inquire of the Printers.

N. B. WANTED a good Farm of about 100 or 200 Acres of good Land, under good Improvement, with good Buildings thereon suitable for the same, within 30 Miles of *Boston*. Any Person that has such an one to dispose of, are desired to acquaint the Printers here of.

TO BE LETT.

A large and convenient Dwelling House, in Charter Street, with three Rooms on a Floor, with good Cellars, Chambers and Garrets, an Out-House to wash in, good Yard Room par'd, a good Pump and Well of choice good Water, a Barn, Chaise House, with other Conveniences, and a large commodious Garden: Inquire of *John Larrabee*, living near said House.—— *N B.* Said House was occupied by Capt *John Larrabee*, late deceas'd.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale, on THURSDAY next.

A fine Assortment of European GOODS,

——*Consisting of*——

Broad Cloths, Ratteens, Tammies, Shalloons, Camblets, Garlix, Irish Hollands, Fustians, Lawns, Gauzes, Ribbons, Men and Womens Hose, fine Dowlass, Oznabrigs, 3 4, 7 8 and 4 4 Checks, a Quantity of Braziery Ware, Houshold Furniture,—Sundry Pieces of Silk—&c. &c.

N. B. A good 8 Day Clock.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

At the Newest Auction-Room, opposite the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;

Next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings,

A general Assortment of European Goods, suitable to the Season.

N. B. Good Watches at private Sale.

At the New Auction-Room now kept by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, at Four o'Clock *in the Afternoon*,

SEveral Casks and Boxes of China, Glass, Tortoishell and Stone Ware, several new Silver and double washed Metal warranted Watches, with Gold Dial Plates, a Silverhilt Sword, a Trooper's very good Coat Hat and Hanger, Womens Silk Gowns, Scarlet Broad Cloth Ridinghood, a very handsome Pair of Earings Ring and Gold Buttons, Mens superfine Broad Cloth Coats, Seamens Great Coats and Jackets new, Feather Beds Sacking Bottom Bedsteads, Table, Drawers, Looking Glasses, very curious Pictures, and other Houshold Goods, Linnens, Chex, Bedtick, Callico, Lutestring, &c.

To be Sold at Publick Vendue,

By John Harris,

Next Door to the Red Lyon;

This Evening, and Next Thursday Evening,

A good Assortment of English Goods, Houshold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERD IN.

Bradford and Sturdivant from Virginia. Somes and Atwood from Halifax. Vernon from Barbados. Homer from Halifax & Liverpool, Burnham and Florence from Falmouth. Waterman from Philadelphia. Venner from Turk's-Island. Dole from Jamaica. Roberts from North-Carolina. Phillips from Newfoundland.

CLEARED OUT.

Dunlop for Maryland. Hudson for Dominico. Barret for Connecticut. Davies & Davenson for London.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Atkins, Teed and Reach for Newfoundland. Thomson for Canso & Louisbourg. Stevens for Maryland. Somes for Halifax. Frazier for West Indies. Taylor for Connecticut.

Buried in the Town of Boston, since our last.

Thirteen Whites. One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches. Twelve.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week*

Monday,	35 m. aft. 3	Friday,	44 m. aft. 6
Tuesday,	40 m. aft. 4	Saturday	30 m. aft. 7
Wednesday,	8 m. aft. 5	Lord's-day,	17 m. aft. 8
Thursday,	55 m. aft. 5	D's 1st Q.	25 Day 9 Mo.

Assize of Bread—Wheat at 4*s.* 8*d.* per Bush

A 4d. White Loaf, to weigh	2 lb. 4 Oz. 0 Dr
A 2d. Ditto —— to weigh	1 lb. 2 Oz 0 Dr
A 4d. Brick Loaf to weigh	2 lb. 1 Oz. 0 Dr
A 4d. Loaf of Brown Bread, 3 qrs Wheat 1 qr. Rye Meal,	2 lb. 11 Oz. 8 Dr
A 4d. Ditto, not above half Indian Meal, —— ——	3 lb. 10 Oz. 0 Dr

Bitter of a Copper Price should weigh, 6 Oz. 0 Dr.

☞ *Allowance to be made for the drying of Bisket.*

(*Advertisements omitted, will be in our next*)

Princess Dowager ... See the Stamp Act page 53 ... See Resolves page 116

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

on TUESDAY the 30th Inſtant, at the Shop of *John Scollay*, in Union-Street, the Corner of Wing's-Lane;

SUNDRY Pewter, Braziery and Ironmongery Wares.—They will be put up in Lots, very ſuitable for Country Traders and others.

The Sale will begin at XI o'Clock.

TO BE LETT.

A large Store in the Main Street, fit for any Kind of Merchandize. Alſo to be ſold, a light faſhionable four wheel Carriage, with Runners to the ſame: Inquire of Edes and Gill.

The Proprietors of that Part of Cox Hall, *ſo called, in the County of* York, *purchaſed by* Roger Haſkins, *and* 36 *others, of* Herlackindine Symonds, *are hereby notified, That at their Meeting by Adjournment at* Ipſwich June 21, 1765, *they agreed upon and ordered a Tax of* 18s. *to be laid on each* 100 *Acre Right in ſaid Tract; and in that Proportion, for defreying the neceſſary Charges which have already ariſen, or may hereafter ariſe, in bringing forward a Settlement of ſaid Lands, and to be paid to Capt.* Francis Goodhue *of* Ipſwich, *their Treaſurer.—The Purchaſers abject to ſaid Taxes, are as follows, viz.*

	Acres		Acres.
Roger Haſkins	200	*Iſaac Fellows*	300
Edward Biſhop	200	*Richard Walker*	300
William Baker	200	*John Brown Farmer*	300
George Herrick	100	*Nathaniel Brown*	300
Thomas Edwards	100	*Zacheriah Herrick*	100
Sam Ingalls, jun.	200	*Thomas Higgenſon*	100
John Low, jun.	200	*John Staniford*	200
William Dixee	200	*Thomas Low*	200
Thomas Shepherd	200	*Samuel Ingalls*	100
William Goodhue	500	*Robert Lord jun.*	100
Samuel Gidding	200	*Robert Bradford*	100
Barnard Thorn	100	*Nicholas Woodbury*	100
Michael Farlow	200	*Mark Haſkell*	100
Miſhack Farlow	200	*William Haſkell*	100
Moſes Bradſtreet	200	*William Cleaves*	100
Matthew Perkins	200	*John Harris*	600
John Gidding	200	*John Burnam*	600
Paul Thorndike	200	*Nathaniel Ruſt*	200
		Andrew Elliot	100

And the ſaid Proprietors are hereby notified, that if they fail to make ſuch Payment within the Time limitted by Law for Payment thereof, ſo much of their common Land, belonging to ſuch Delinquents Rights will be Sold as will be neceſſary for Payment thereof, according to an Act of this Province made in the 26th Year of the Reign of King George *the Second, Intitled, An Act in Addition to an Act intitled, An Act directing how Meetings of Proprietors of Lands lying in Common may be called,* Ipſwich, July 4, 1765.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

THE Poſſeſſors of Government Securities, of the New Form, that became due in *June* laſt, are hereby Notified to bring them to the Treaſury to be redeemed. The Intereſt on ſaid Notes, by Order of the Governor, with Advice of Council, will determine and ceaſe on the Twentieth Day of *Auguſt* next; after which Time no Intereſt will be allowed.

H. GRAY,

July 4th. 1765. Province Treaſurer.

TO BE SOLD,

By William Homes,

At his Store, No. 2, *South Side of the Town Dock,* (Juſt below the Swing-Bridge,)

At the loweſt Rates for Caſh, or ſhort Credit;

Freſh *Philadelphia* Flour and Barr Iron; beſt brown Sugars by the Barrel or Hundred; Loaf Sugar; choice LONDON Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, beſt Prize Indigo by the Dozen or Hundred Weight; Molaſſes; Weſt-India & New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; New Rice; Cocoa, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient Brick Tenement, with two Rooms on a Floor, ſituated in Long-Lane; Inquire of *Samuel Baſt*, Jun. living in one End of ſaid Houſe.

THIS is to notify the Proprietors of *Aſhburnham*, in the County of *Worceſter*, That their Meeting is adjourned to the 24th of *July* next, at Two o'Clock, P. M. to be held at the White-Horſe Tavern in *Boſton*.—And all thoſe Proprietors who have not paid their Taxes, are requeſted to do it; otherwiſe their Lands will be Sold.

SAM[l]. WILDER, Proprietor's Clerk.

Boſton, June 18, 1765.

Juſt Imported from LONDON, And to be Sold by Wholeſale or Retail, cheap for Caſh; by

Folley Allen,

At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge, in BOSTON. A large Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, fit for all Seaſons, too many to be enumerated in an Adverteſement.

ALSO,

IRISH Linnens very cheap; likewiſe the very beſt Sort of Taffity Perſians; Womens beſt *Lynn*-made Callimanco Shoes, at 36s. O.T. by the ſingle Pair, and cheaper by the Quantity; French Indigo, none better, at Three Pounds five Shillings Old Tenor by the ſingle Pound, and cheaper by the Quantity.

☞ LIKEWISE choice BOHEA TEAS, by the Cheſt, Hundred, Dozen, or half Dozen, at 40s. O. T. per Pound to licenſed Perſons, and by the ſingle pound at one Dollar, the half pound at half a Dollar, and the Quarter of a pound at Eleven and three pence: Alſo the very beſt Hyſon Tea, at Ten Pounds O. T. per Pound, and another Sort at Five Pounds ten Shillings O. T. per pound.

☞ *N. B.* All the above TEAS and INDIGO are warranted of the beſt Kind; and if otherwiſe will be taken back, and the Money returned, by the ſaid *Folley Allen* ☜

ALL Perſons having Accounts open in *New-England*, with *Charles Ward Apthorp & Company*, or with *Charles Ward Apthorp* as Truſtee for *Nathaniel Wheelwright*, Eſq; are deſired as ſoon as may be to adjuſt and ſettle the ſame with *Joſeph Green, Nathaniel Bethune, William Molineux*, and *Tuthill Hubbard*, who are jointly and ſeverally Attornies to the ſaid *Charles*; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Company, or to ſaid *Charles* as Truſtee to ſaid *Wheelwright*, are deſired as ſpeedily as poſſible to pay their reſpective Balances to the ſaid Attornies, who are obliged to collect the ſame in a very ſhort Time——They therefore hope none will lay them under a Neceſſity of taking any Method that may be diſagreeable, which they muſt unavoidably do, if not ſoon ſatisfied.

☞ ALL Perſons as above are deſired to apply to Mr. *Molineux*, at his Dwelling-Houſe in *Boſton*.

JUST IMPORTED,

Choice Bohea and Hyſon TEA per Quantity or leſs, a compleat Aſſortment of Glaſs and China-Ware, New Currants per Caſk, Young's & beſt Durham Muſtard per Box or leſs, Boxes 15 and 18 inch London Pipes, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mace and Pepper per Quantity or leſs, beſt French Indigo, Powder blue, Caſks Poland Starch, Cheſhire and Gloceſter Cheeſe, Kippin's and beſt Swatſburg Snuff & Rapee, Crates Apothecaries Phials well ſorted, Fyall Wines in Quarter Caſks, warranted Nut Butter per Firkin, Brown and Loaf Sugar, a fine Aſſortment of Japan'd Waiters, Mohogony Tea Cheſts, Glaſs Salvers, choice Florence OYL per Cheſt or leſs, choice Stone Lime per Hogſhead, Salt-Petre, Chimny Tyle, Turkey Figs, Caſtile Soap; alſo a fine Aſſortment of Delph and Stone Ware, and Sold Cheap — BY

Samuel Fletcher,

☞ Near the Draw-Bridge, *BOSTON*. ☜

TO BE SOLD BY

Lewis Gray,

At Store No. 1. *Butler's* Row, near the Market;

Weſt-India & New-England Rum per Hogſhead or Barrel,
Molaſſes per Hogſhead or Barrel,
Loaf and brown Sugar.
Bohea Tea per Cheſt or Dozen.
Coffee——Chocolate——Nutmegs
Florence Oyl per Cheſt or Flaſk—Caſes of Oyl—Jar Oyl
Jar Raiſins——Alſpice
Ruſſia Duck, Hemp and Cordage,
Anchors of different Sizes.
Refin'd Bar-Iron——Deck Nail Rods
Pipes per Box or Groſs——Cod Lines,
China, Delph and Stone Ware, *&c &c.*

A Female Negro Child to be given away; inquire of Edes & Gill.

Imported in the laſt Ships, and to be Sold, by

Suſanna Renken,

In Fore Street, near the Draw-Bridge, *BOSTON.*

Pink, blue, green and brown Ducapes; green pink blue and changeable Mantuas, plain and ſtript Luteſtrings, pink blue green and brown Engliſh Damaſks, India ditto, Taffaties, Perſians, Broglioes, Belgemins, black blue pink crimſon and white Sattin, black and coloured Sattin Hatts and Bonnets, Silk Shoes and Clogs, Engliſh and Lynn Shoes, Childrens Morocco ditto, Chinces, Patches, faſhionable Trimmings, Gimps and Snail ditto, Staybraid and Cord, black and white Silk Gloves, and Mitts, Worſted ditto, Cambricks, plain and ſpotted Lawns, Gauzes, Iriſh Linnens, Ruſſia ditto Long Lawn, Calimancoes, Tammies, Durants, Ruffels, Grograms, Shalloons, German Serges, Broad Cloths, Halfthicks, Silk Knee Straps, Buttons, Twiſt, Silk Handkerchiefs, Linnen ditto, Damaſk and Diaper Table Cloths and Napkins, Clouting Diaper, faſhionable Ribbons, Pins, French Necklaces, Needles, Threads, Tapes, Cruels, broad and narrow Qualities, Bengals and Perſtaſcoes, Womens and Childrens Stays, Quilted Coats, Mens and Womens worſted and cotton Hoſe, Waiſtcoat and Breeches knit-Patterns, Turlington's Balſam, Stoughton's Elixir, Eau de Luce, Green and Bohea Tea, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Pepper, Ginger, Turkey Figs, Currants, Raiſins, with a Variety of other Articles, at the loweſt Price for Caſh.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(Price one Piſtereen and an half)

Printed by W. McALPINE and J. FLEEMING, in Marlborough Street, and to be Sold by them, and by J. Edwards & T. White *in Cornhill, and by* Philip Freeman & John Perkins, *in Union-Street.*

AN ENQUIRY

Concerning the Promiſes of the Goſpel; whether any of them are made to the *EXERCISES* and *DOINGS* of Perſons in an *UNREGENERATE STATE.*

CONTAINING,

REMARKS on two Sermons publiſhed by Dr. *MAYHEW* of *Boſton* entitled, *Striving to enter in at the ſtrait Gate explained and inculcated; and the Connection of Salvation therewith proved from the Holy Scriptures.*

ALSO

A brief Enquiry into the *USE OF MEANS*, ſhewing their Neceſſity in order to Salvation, and what is the true Ground of Encouragement for Sinners diligently to attend on them.

By *SAMUEL HOPKINS*, A. M. Miniſter of the Goſpel in *Great-Barrington.*

GREAT MEN are not ALWAYS wiſe.

ELIHU.

Whereas a Tax of *Twelve Shillings* on each 100 Acre Right, was laid by and on the Proprietors of a Tract of common Land, held by *Roger Haſkins* and 36 others, in *Cox Hall*, (ſo called) in the County of *York*, at their Meeting by Adjournment at *Ipſwich, May* 13. 1763. And at a further Adjournment of ſaid Meeting, on the 6th Day of *October* 1763. they ordered a further Tax of *Six Shillings* on each 100 Acre Right, making in the whole *Eighteen Shillings*, and ordered to be paid to Capt. *Francis Goodhue* their Treaſurer: Which Tax was duly notified according to Law; but many of the Proprietors have neglected to pay the ſame, whereby the Settlement of ſaid Lands are retarded. Wherefore the Committee appointed to ſell the Lands of Delinquents there, hereby give Notice, That they will meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Capt. *John Smith*, Innholder in *Ipſwich*, on Tueſday the 20th Day of *Auguſt* next, to ſell at Public Vendue ſo much of ſuch Delinquent Proprietors Right or Share in ſaid common Lands, as will be ſufficient to pay and ſatisfy his Tax or Proportion of ſaid Grant, and all reaſonable Charges attending ſuch Sale, (to any Perſon that will give moſt for the ſame) and paſs Deeds for the Land ſo ſold, agreeable to the Province Law, unleſs Payment be made before that Time.

Ipſwich, June 21, 1765. *Benjamin Jones, John Baker, Michael Farley,* } Committee.

Run-away from his Maſter *Peter Bourn*, the 2d Inſtant, a Negro Man named *Sambo*, 30 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high. He had on when he went away, a check Woollen Shirt under a Frock, a pair of light reddiſh Breeches under a pair of Trowſers, and a blue mill'd Cap. Any Perſon that takes up ſaid Negro, and brings him to his Maſter at the North End of *Boſton*, or gives Intelligence where he may be found, ſhall have *Two Dollars* Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

Boſton, July 5. 1765. PETER BOURN.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL,